breakfast-if you wake up in the morning with a dark-brown taste and that dull ache over the eyes.

A most pleasant-tasting tonic laxative is Abbey's Salt. It is exactly suited to the needs of the man stemach, bowels and liver. It enriches the | ington. clear head for the day's work.

An absolute guarantee goes with every bottle that there is nothing else so good for the bowels at Abbey's Effervescent Salt of Fruits. If after give your money back. Sold by drug stores all over the world-25c., 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle. Sample bottle and booklet free by addressing The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Ltd., 9 to 15 Murray street, New York City; 144 Queen Victoria street, London, England, or 712 Craig street, Montreal, Canada.

THE SIGN OF THE FISH.

Why It Was Used as a Symbol by the Early Christian Church.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger. The symbols upon early Christian monuments, of which so many have been discovered this last century, are curious and interesting. One of the most frequent is that of the fish. The figure of the fish is used, and also the Greek word for fish, says Dr. A. W. Patten, who has looked into the subject. Ramsay, in his excavations in Asia Minor, has found some very important inscriptions in which the fish signs are fre-

But why was it that the early Christians used this sign? The reason will appear when we remember that they found in the letters of the Greek word for fish an acrostic on the name of the Savior. The word is "ichthus." Each letter of the word in the original Greek begins one of the words in following phrase: "Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Savior.'

So the word "ichthus" came to stand for a Christian, and it was used as a mark of Christianity. It was not only sculptured on burial monuments, but came to be used on various utensils. A great many terra cotta lamps have been found, especially at Spalato, on which is found the impress of the fish. Many of these "ichthus" lamps are found also at Rome. The word "fish" came to be used also to describe a Christian, and to call a man a fish was equiva-lent to calling him a Christian.

In one of the old Christian frescoes, indicating a baptism, a man is represented as pulling a fish out of the water. Ramsay tells us that it was customary in Asia Minor in the second century for the Christian to use this symbolic language. It was hardly safe, then, for them to speak openly of their faith in Christ. They were accus-tomed to wear rings with the fish sign as a signet, much as we wear symbolic badges One day two men met, neither aware of the faith of the other. One, without saying a word, traced with his stick the figure of a fish in the sand. The other quickly burst out in assertion of his Chris-tian faith, for the fish symbol had declared

ONE DOG TO EACH LEPER.

Board of Health Sets a Limit on the Island of Molokai. From the Honolulu Commercial Advertiser

There are about 1,000 persons permanently resident at the leper settlement on the Island of Molokai, and there is an average of about five live and lively dogs to each person.

And those statements are explanatory of a number of things. It would be supposed, in the first place, that there was some mysterious affinity between dogs and leprosy, but this is not the fact. The native, however. has a great fondness for dogs-and dogand because of that fondness the number of canine pets at the settlement has increased to such an extent that they have not only become a great nuisance to those persons on Molokai who are able to restrain their affection for dogs within reasonable limits, but have likewise become a menace to the lepers themselves, in that their dogs are literally eating them out of house and

There is, in fact, a constantly increasing insufficiency, actually felt, in the paial ration issued, while the dogs grow more numerous at regularly recurring intervals and more voracious day by day. The average native will go hungry himself to feed his dog. More, he will even let his friend go hungry to feed his dog. This is what might be called an animal weakness, and works no particular harm where the native is healthy enough to follow his bent and eat the dog, in time, thus cementing his attachment to his pet permanently, but the peo-ple at the settlement are not inclined to do that-at least, not enough inclined to do so to keep down the surplus dogs, and so the board of health has been compelled to take a hand in the matter. And this has become a condition requiring action the more im-peratively because the dogs, not content with eating up the palai of their owners, have lately taken to running in the hills and pulling down the calves of the herds there and eating them also, thus cutting into the meat ration, as well as the ration

It was in view of this condition that a petition was sent by the lepers to the board of health praying to have the number of dogs in the settlement limited, which petition resulted in the passage by the board of a new regulation limiting the canine possessions of each leper to one dog. The board was not, however, inclined to be exigent in the matter. It gave the dog owners until the 1st of July to get rid of the surplus. That should be ample time to prepare and enjoy a lot of luaus. And 5.000 dogs would contribute most successfully to a number of occasions of that kind, whether as conscious or unconscious participants in the festivities.

as a member of the board of health said, when asked about the matter, yesterday, "the dogs have been eating them out of house and home. Now let them eat the dogs, and that will preserve the bal-

The "Nervous Bite."

French physicians who have made a study of the habit of biting one's fingernails or gnawing pencils and penholders say that these are really nervous disorders, hereditary in some cases and often contagious by example. They have even figured out what maladies come from the different forms of the biting habit. Onchy-ophagy—that's the stage name of nail biting-causes intestinal disorders. Penholder gnawers seem especially liable to appendicitis. Dr. Peres states that the investigation shows that 25 per cent of French school children are nail biters. Gnawing hair is mostly confined to the lower animals, but many tumors in human beings have consisted largely of hair and wood, a hairy ball weighing about a pound having been taken from the stomach of a young girl of eleven. Thread eating, to which little attention has been given, has been noticed in a girl of eighteen to the extent of eating a third of a woollen fichu in four or five days.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles. Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Your drugglet will refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure you. 50 cents. my2-s-26t

THEIR FIRST PATIENTS LITERATURE OF EATING

STORIES TOLD BY SOME LOCAL COLLECTION OF MENUS IN NEW PHYSICIANS.

A Cyrano de Bergerac Nose - A Too Bill of Fare of Aguinaldo's Birthday Bibulous Policeman-A Young Doctor's Success.

Local physicians of prominence tell some very amusing stories of how they obtained their first patient.

"Every physician in practice today retains a recollection of his first real case, as cold, and you will not want to blame any one other public men, have great difficulty in securing an opportunity to demonstrate their ability," said a prominent surgeon whose name is a household word in Wash-"My inclination," continued this bleed and rids it of poisonous matter, tones up the | physician, "was always toward surgical work, and my first operation was humorous in the extreme. In my earlier professional life I had few opportunities to gratify my desire-I started out as an assistant to a surgeon of national reputation.

An Unfortunate Result.

"My duty as an assistant was simply to dress cases, and I longed for an opportunity of doing some actual surgical work. I most certainly was not trusted by the surgeon whom I was assisting, nor could I secure patients who would trust me. In the special department of surgery my preference

was for that known as plastic.

Going through the wards one day, I was highly pleased and interested on seeing a negro sitting by his bed, with one of the greatest deformities that could happen to greatest deformities that could happen to mankind—a loss of the nose. I examined the condition very carefully, thought over the authorities I had read on the subject and informed the patient that I could easily make him a new nose of any form des.red. I asked him what shape he preferred—Roman, African or pug. He replied that it did not make any difference, so that the hole in his face was covered. Next morning I met my surgeon in the ward, and calling his attention to the negro, requested calling his attention to the negro, requested that he allow me to make the operation. He immediately informed me that I was not yet competent to do such work, and for me to let the patient alone. I could think of nothing else but that nose, and the desire to make the operation increased as the days went by. A few weeks later, my surgeon having left the city, I saw my op-portunity, and calling in consultation three or four medical students, chums of mine, and having received the consent of the patient, we took him to the operating room, chloroformed him, when I made the opera-tion known as the Indian method. Select-ing a leaf as a pattern, which was laid over the forehead, just above the root of the nose, with pencil mark outlining the pattern upon the skin over the forehead. The incision was made, the flap for the new nose formed, pulled down and placed over the chasm producing the deformity. Cotton was inserted under the flap to elevate ton was inserted under the flap to elevate the new nose and keep it in position. "I felt very proud and highly elated over the result, and anxiously awaited the re-

turn of my surgeon, to prove to him that I was competent to undertake even the most delicate operation. On his return, however, he was not as greatly pleased as I expected him to be, and gave me a scolding in the severest terms, at the same time admonishing me to wait and see my result—that it was too early to judge from appear-

"Shortly afterward, I came to Washington to locate, and within a few weeks one of my visitors was the negro operated upon, and I was humiliated beyond expression at the appearance of my first successful case. Successful as far as the healing process was concerned, but a pronounced Cyrano de Bergerac nose. The skin had thickened, the nose did not have the support I had expected, and had dropped to one side; in fact, one of the most horrible-looking objects I had ever seen. I strongly suspect my surgeon had advised him to call on me. I was not very flush at that time, but I pulled out a dollar and handed it to the negro, saying, 'Jim, take this dollar and never come in to see me again. If you ever see me on the street, be kind enough to turn and walk in the opposite direction.'
And really whenever I saw the negro I would immediately turn in the opposite di-rection, and have no desire, even until the present day, to witness my first case, my first plastic operation."

A Bibulous Officer.

"My first case," said another well-known physician, "was an amputation, and that I was summoned was due entirely to my proximity to the place of the accident. It was late, about 3 o'clock, and there was no other physician near, and it is to those favoring circumstances I owe my first case. "A policeman, at present well known in this city, came for me and hurried me to the scene. The patient had caught his hand in a fly-wheel, and his arm was crushed to the elbow. An immediate amthe nature of the case when summoned. and having departed hurriedly, I had brought only a pocket case, and did not have the necessary instruments for the operation. However, perceiving a tool chest in the room, I broke it open and secured a saw, and with this accomplished the amputation.

"During the operation I sent the policeman for some whisky, and he soon returned with a quart bottle. I administered a few teaspoonfuls to my patient, and laughingly told the policeman to help himself when-ever he felt faint. He was a brawny Irishman, and his occupation should have de-stroyed any squeamish weakness he might possess. But it was marvelous the number of times he felt it necessary to resort to the bottle, and at the end of the operation the bottle was empty and the cop was glor-"However, I am glad to say that my pa-

tient recovered and my operation was successful.

"And the policeman—"
"He is still here. Only the other day I was summoned to attend him, and we both

laughed over the memory of my first case." A Successful Case.

"I well remember my first case," said another, "for it came to me only after long and anxious waiting. At the beginning of my career I settled near the hospital, where I was an externe, to practice there during intervals in my professional duties. But the presence of several old physicians in the neighborhood, together with my ex-tremely youthful and inexperienced appearance, handicapped me, and I was compelled to spend most of my time at the hos-pital. As this work was purely gratis it gave little material satisfaction.
"But one day a small boy in the neigh-

borhood undertook to fly a kite, and to facilitate the operation climbed upon the roof of the shed kitchen. In his enthusiasm he fell, sustaining a compound frac-ture of the thigh and a fracture of the outer table of the skull. As none of the other doctors were in I was summoned as a last resort.

Upon my arrival I found the mother and father of the injured boy away and six women in attendance, who watched with great anxiety every movement of the doctor.' When I administered the form they, with one voice cried out,' form they, with one voice cried out,' Don't kill him!' At last, in desperation, I be not of the room When I administered the chloro turned all but one of them out of the room and we finished the operation.
"I attended to his skull and put the leg

in a plaster of Paris mold. After having rendered him as comfortable as possible I departed leaving word for his father to come and see me upon his return and to send his family physician, to whom I would explain the case as I had found it.
"But at that time the plaster of Paris method had just been introduced, and the father was so pleased at the nice appearance of the limb that he asked me to take the case. This I gladly did. There was a successful recovery, no shortening of the limb or evil results, and this triumph made my reputation in that neighborhood. From this case I date the beginning of my career."

Controls Two Hotels.

Under the able management of R. Halpin, Congress Hall will open its doors for summer guests Saturday, June 27. The Windsor, a well-appointed hostelry, now open, is also under the management of Mr. Halpin. These resorts rank high among the attractions at Cape May, N. J.

Bill-"When a man asks you to have something, and then refuses to stand treat, what would you call that?"

Tom—"I should call that the smile that work read the smile that won't come off."—Yonkers Statesman.

beautiful park toward the road to Grightim?"

him?"

Sflint—"It oughtn't to cause him any suffering. He has plenty of room there."

beautiful park toward the road to Grightim?"

Sflint—"It oughtn't to cause him any suffering. He has plenty of room there."

If you want work read the want columns of The Star.

If you want work read the want columns of The Star.

If you want work read the want columns of The Star. won't come off."-Yonkers Statesman.

YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Dinner-Mementos of Famous Meals.

Miss Frank E. Buttolph, collector of menus for the New York Public Library, is happier than ever before since she started her collection, two and a half years ago. She re-Abbey's Salt of Fruits in a tumbler of water, not | it is a well-known fact that doctors, like all | cently received from Thomas B. Mills of West Superior, Wis., the bill of fare for the dinner Aguinaldo was giving his followers in celebration of his thirty-fourth birthday, March 23, 1901, when he was surprised and captured by Gen. Funston and his squad.

The card, which was written on ordinary unruled letter paper in Spanish, was pasted for convenience on the lid of a cigar box, and doubtless was passed from hand to hand among the diners. It was observed by unruled letter paper in Spanish, was pasted Capt. Harry Newton, now of the 34th Infantry, quartered at Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, but then of Gen. Funston's command, and was by him carried away as a souvenir of the downfall of the Filipino leader. He sent it by mail to Mr. Mills, and he, having read of the Buttolph collection of menus at the Astor Library, wrote Miss Buttolph to inquire if she would like to have it She lost no time in saving she to have it. She lost no time in saying she would, and it came to her by registered mail about two weeks ago.

A Filipino Menu.

The menu is neatly written in ink and has an ornamental border made with a red has an ornamental border made with a red pencil. The stock of neatness of the chef, however, was evidently exhausted before his task was completed, as he failed to fill in the red in the lower marginal panel and pasted the paper on the box lid very carelessly, leaving unsightly wrinkles in several places. Two of the eight items on the bill were evidently exhausted before Gen. Funston's arrival, as a pencil had been drawn through the lines referring to them. Another peculiarity of the bill is that the chef signed his name to it with his full title. When Miss Buttolph attempted to transcribe the bill the last line worried her greatly. It was so written that the words were not clearly separated, and, to use her own picturesque language, she was almost in despair, when "It suddenly occurred to me that the cook had added himself to the menu, but had neglected to state whether in a broil, a roast or a stew. I have since concluded it must have been the latter, as Gen. Funston became chief cook and bottle washer only a few moments after the din-ner began. 'P. Buensuceso, maestro co-cinero,' was the way he ended the last state paper of the Aguinaldo administration:" This was the bill:

MENU A LA FRANCESCA. Arroz a la Filipena Cruz Roja. Budin en forma de torre tricolor.

Chorisos de carne con salsa rubia. Pescado a la mayonesa. Pisto de calabasa con almondiguillas. Gran pastel de pollitos rellenados con nasa nacional a lo Palanan.

7. Gallina trufada y jambon dulce. 8. Carne asada a lo Rusa con ensalada de esparragos a lo Casiguran.

Varia classes de suelto. History says General Funston and his command had undergone great privations and were hungry when they captured Aguinaldo. What they did to the remainder of the dinner is not stated.

Beginning of the Fad.

Miss Buttolph began collecting menus on January 1, 1900. Her first effort was due to seeing for the first time on the bill of fare of a restaurant in Union Square the date 1900. She took away the bill with her and spoke to her superiors at the Astor Library about it. They proposed keeping it, and Miss Buttolph at once decided to begin collecting bills of fare. She thought she might secure 500 good ones in a few months, and she did. Now the collection contains more than 10,500, and is growing at a rate of which she did not dream until long after her little New Year, 1900, beginning. Strangely enough, however, that first menu -the cornerstone of the collection-has disappeared.

The collection has been divided into two great classes. The first refers to service eals in hotels and restaurants, meals on steamships and dining cars and in the homes of the people. The second class con-tains the menus of famous private and public dinners, state dinners given by rulers and diplomats, wedding breakfasts, dinners and luncheons, special train meals and meals served to distinguished men and women privately on ocean voyages.

Dinners of Long Ago.

Among the treasures in the first class the greatest is a bound volume of the dinner menus of the American Hotel, which stood at Broadway and Barclay street. This volume contains the dinner bills from June 10 to November 29, inclusive, in the year 1848. This book was found in 1900 in a vacant house at No. 26 Weirfield street, Brooklyn, by Rudolph Weusthoff, and was given to Miss Buttolph by the finder on April 3, 1901. In the bill for July 4, 1848, the most noticeable item is "homony." The word is so spelled wherever used in the book. Among the most interesting features of the bills are the footnotes. The meal hours are given as follows: "Breakfast, 7¼ o'clock. Dinner, ladies' ordinary 2½ o'clock; gentlemen's, 3½ o'clock." No supper hour is given in any of the bills. Another note is as follows: "Meals or lunches sent to rooms will be charged ex-tra, except in case of sickness." The nature of the maladies which would prevent extra charge was not given. A severe headache probably was sufficient, and no phy-sician's certificate as to how the owner came by it was required. One of the inexthat among the roasts a meat was generally given in the plural form, but the boiled meats were singular. In the Fourth of July bill referred to there were roast "ducks, chickens and pigs," but boiled "turkey and lamb." The autograph of James Bagley, proprietor of the American Hotel, is on a flyleaf.

European Bills of Fare.

Among the bills of fare in the first class dated menus with prices are religiously sought, with a view to supplying in future valuable data as to the cost of food at various times and places. Among them is the bill of the cheapest restaurant in New York, where a regular dinner costs five also to wear a panel, outlined with his colcents. It consists of meat stew, coffee and bread; or pork and beans, coffee and bread, as the diner may prefer. It is served at two places only in the metropolis. There is, however, in the city another place which regular dinner for 15 cents. The breakfast consists of a steak or chop, wheat cakes and a glass of milk or a cup of tea or coffee. The dinner consists of soup, roast, steak or chop, pudding or ple, and milk, coffee or tea. There are also bills of fare of the Greek, Syrian, Armenian, Chinese, Japanese and Jewish restaurants in this city, and of hotels, restaurants and dining cars in every country on the globe. Miss Buttolph says the dining car bills of fare in this country are the finest in the world. The dining car bills in Europe, especially on the continent, are merely flimsy handbills, poorly printed on the cheapest

Loubet's Chateau.

From the Westminster Gazette.

It is announced that on the conclusion of the military maneuvers in southern France next autumn President Loubet will entertain the foreign attaches and special missions in semi-state at the chateau of Mazenc, near Montelimar, which he lately purchased from the widow Baroness de Vissac. The chateau stands on a large sloping plateau, faced on one side by a high perpendicular rocky wall, below which the village of Mazenct nestles on the bank of the little river Jabron, and, though most of the building is comparatively modern, it includes four great towers which formed part of a previous feudal castle wrecked by the Armagnacs in 1390. The gates of the estate open into a superb avenue of plane trees 400 years old; while a second avenue of venerable plnes—conducts across the

W. B. MOSES & SONS.

Unvestiment.

-The importance of this sale can be fully appreciated when you consider that it gives you a choice of the best goods you can buy-many goods and many patterns that will not be changed or bettered next fall—at 25% less than next fall's prices have to be. In fact, much of the fall stock is now in and selling at special prices. You don't have to bother with the goods, for we store them free till September 15th. You don't have to pay the bill till delivery -or you may make payments on it at your convenience any time between now and time of delivery. Sale lasts 30 days only.

A 25% Investment in CARPETS.

A Reversible Carpet, one yard wide, 8 choice patterns to select from. Regular price, 35c. yard. 25c. Special

Heavy Union Ingrain Carpets, suitable for bed rooms—in a variety of choice patterns. 37 /2 C. Regular price, 60c. yard. Special

Extra Quality All-wool Ingrain Carpets, suitable for chamber, drawing room or parlor, in a variety of choice patterns. Regular price, per yard, 75c. 57 20. Special price.....

Kidderminster, All-wool Art Carpets, yard wide, in pretty Brussels and Tapestry patterns, in a variety of colors. Regular price, per yard, 90c. Special

Old-fashioned Rag Carpets, suitable for dining room or kitchen. Regular price, 50c. yard. 35c. Special

Brussels Carpets, in a variety of choice patterns. Regular price, per yard, 65c. Special...... 49c.

Brussels Carpets, in a variety of patterns suitable for parlor, dining room, halls and stairs. Regular price, per yard, 85c. Special...

Superior Brussels Carpets of quality that we guarantee not to fade or sprout-goods made to our special order. A wide variety of choice patterns, suitable for parlor, dining room, chamber, halls and stairs—many rich oriental and Persian designs. Regular price, per yd., \$1.25. 97/2C. Special

Old-fashioned Velvet Carpets, extra good 87 20. Regular price, per yard, \$1.00. Special.....

WILTON VELVET AND AXMINSTER CARPETS, made by one of the best manufacturers. A variety of rich and handsome effects, suitable for parlor, dining room, chamber, halls and stairs. Regular \$1.121/2 price, per yard, \$1.50. Special.....

BURDERED CARPETS.

Sale Price	Regular Price.
No. 437-8 ft. 3 in. by 12 ft Best English Brussels \$17.75	\$30.00
No. 937 Off. 5 III. by 12 IC Dest Eligibil Brussels \$17.75	
No. 833—9 ft. by 12 ft. 5 in Brussels\$11.50	\$24.00
No. 745—10 ft. 6 in. by 14 ft. 2 in Wilton\$15.00	\$35.00
No. 351—10 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. 9 in Brussels\$24.50	\$34.50
No. 373—10 ft. 6 in. by 12 ft. 11 in Brussels\$19.50	\$29.00
No. 836-8 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft. 10 in English Royal Wilton\$22.50	\$60.00
No. 581—8 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft Wilton Velvet\$16.75	\$29.00
No. 913-7 ft. 2 in. by 12 ft. 8 in Imperial Axminster . \$18.50	\$35.00
No. 132-8 ft. 3 in. by 8 ft. 8 in. Axminster\$12.75	\$18.50
No. 276—8 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft. 9 in. Axminster\$17.75	\$27.50
No. 366-9 ft. by 14 ft. 2 in Wilton \$22.50	
No. 970—8 ft. 3 in. by 12 ft. 6 in. English Wilton\$20.00	\$40.00
No. 475-3 ft. 9 in. by 6 ft. 6 in English Brussels \$3.50	\$7.50
No. 93-6 ft. by 11 ft. 4 in Tapestry \$4.00	\$8.00
No. 85—6 ft. by 7 ft. 5 in Wilton Velvet \$5.00	\$14.20
No. 956—6 ft. by 6 ft. 5 in Wilton Velvet \$4.00	\$8.00
No. 378—6 ft. by 9 ft Brussels \$8.00	\$15.00
The reductions are remarkable—the list above shows b	ig sav-

ings on bright wantable goods. Some of the carpets made up from remnants-others from what is called in the trade "job lots" specially bought. The regular prices in each case represent the actual worth of the carpets if made up to order from the roll. The sale prices promise you even better than 25% investments.

Investment in MATTINGS.

20-yard rolls sufficient for rooms 12 by 15 ft. LINEN WARP ART INLAID MATTINGS, in pretty inlaid patterns on white grounds, \$5.00 per 20-yard roll.........

FANCY CHINA MAT-TING, per 20-yard roll.. \$2.00 DRESDEN GRASS MATTINGS, in pretty inlaid patterns, on white grounds, per \$6.00 JAPANESE LINEN WARP FANCY CHINA MATTING, heavy seamless quality. \$3.50 per 20-yard roll. EXTRA FANCY BUNC) MAT-TING. seamless quality, \$4.00 per 20-yard roll..... EXTRA FINE CHINA MATTING, seamless quality, in a variety of pretty checks and \$4.50 plaids, per 20-yard roll. DOUBLE EXTRA IMPERIAL SLAMLESS CHINA MATTING, in a variety of choice patterns, per 20-yard roll.... \$5.00 COTTON WARP JAPANESE MATTING, in pretty pin \$3.50 stripes, per 20-yar t roll..

DAMASK MATTINGS, in pretty carpet weaves, in green, blue, purple, red and tapestry \$6.00 effects, per 20-yard roll.

DUNDEE ART CARPETS, yard wide; reversible, suitable for cottages; regular price, 25c. 1,500 yards JAPANESE AND CHINA MATTINGS, in remnants from 5 to 20 yds., at 1/3 off regular figures. JAPANESE MATTING 75C. JAPANESE INLAID MATTING RUGS, 1 and 2 yds. long, \$1.25

LINEN WARP JAPANESE MATTING, in pretty Damask patterns, per \$5.00 A 25% Investment in

mvestin	ent i
Smyrna Rugs.	
Sale Price.	Regular Price.
18 in. by 36 in \$0.69	\$1.00
21 in. by 44 in., \$0.90	\$1.50
26 in. by 54 in \$1.10	\$2.00
30 in. by 60 in \$1.25	\$2.50
36 in. by 72 in \$2.15	\$4.00
6 ft. by 9 ft\$10.25	\$15.00
9 ft. by 12 ft\$12.50	\$17.50
9 ft. by 9 ft\$17.50	\$20.00
7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft.	100
6 in \$17.00	\$25.00

FANCY CHINA MAT-TING, per 20-yard roll.. \$1.70

9 ft. by 10 ft. 6 in.\$17.50 \$22.50 9 ft. by 12 ft....\$20.00 \$25.00 7 ft. 6 in. by 10 ft. 6 in.....\$22.50 \$32.50 10 ft. 6 in. by 12

ft\$32.50 \$45.00 12 ft. by 12 ft...\$32.50 \$52.50 6 in......\$17.00 \$25.00 | 12 ft. by 15 ft...\$42.50 \$65.00

W. B. MOSES & SONS, F St., Cor. 11th.

GOWNS OF MANY COLLEGES.

How Degrees of Scholarship of Wearers May Be Known. From the New York Times.

At most college functions, and particularly so during commencement festivities, the academic cap and gown are in constant evidence. Undergraduates and newly fledged bachelors proud of their right to the distinctive garb, visiting alumni glad thus to link arms once again with a vanished past, the august faculty body, and those of the official guests whose scholastic attainments entitle them to the privilege, all don the flowing robe and top it with the quaint and tasseled mortarboard ... Some persons may call this peculiar at-

tire a piece of antiquated flummery, but even they admit that the somber robes, relieved here and there by the brilliance of the hood linings and of the many hued velvet facings, lend beauty as well as dignity to the assemblage gathered upon the plat-

ference in the appearance of the various gowns, but the initiated eye can tell instantly not only the exact degree of scholarship attained by the wearer, but also the faculty of learning that awarded it and the university where it was ob-There are other distinguishing tained. points, but the main ones may be summed

up as follows: Matriculation at the college entitles the student to wear a gown and a mortarboard of black woolen material, usually serge. When he wins his bachelor's degree he may attach a hood three feet long to his gown, made of the same woolen stuff and lined with the colors of his alma mater. When the bachelor attains the master's degree or the doctorate he is entitled to wear a silken gown and hood, the latter four feet long. The doctorate entitles him lege colors, beneath his hood, and to exchange the black tassel on his mortar-

board for one of gold. Even the sleeve changes with the value of the degree. The open pointed sleeve of the bachelor's gown is closed for the master, and the doctor wears a round one trimmed with bars of velvet. The doctor's degree being the highest in the gift of a university, his attire is the most distinguished in appearance. He may, if he choose, adorn his gown with velvet facings, black, or of the color that indicates the special faculty which recommended him for the degree. White stands for the school of arts and letters; blue for philosophy; scarlet for theology; purple for law; yellow for science, and green for

Understanding these distinctions the visitor at a college function, watching the long procession of notables file to their places upon the platform, can recognize at a glance the degree attained by each, the faculty that recommended him for it, and the university that conferred it. Occasionally he may err in the last point, for a man officially connected with a college courteously displays its colors in his hood instead of those of his own alma mater.

Arrange for Comfort of Guests. The Loraine, located on the beach at St.

Charles place, Atlantic City, is now being liberally patronized by sojourners at that popular resort. Samuel Wagner & Sons have spared neither trouble nor expense in arranging for the comfort of their guests. Sudden Death.

From the Chicago News.

in a shooting gallery." Guyer-"Did some one accidentally shoot

Gunner-"I hear that a man was killed

DO PEOPLE EAT TOO MUCH?

More Food Than Needed. From the New York Tribune.

The director of the Sheffield Scientific School, Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, throws a little new light on an old question He mentions a discrepancy which he has observed between fact and theory regarding the amount of food a man should take. Voit of Munich and Atwater of Middletown. Conn., for instance, have set up certain standards, which are fairly close together. A person doing "moderate work," say these experts, should take from 118 to 125 grams of proteids and enough fats and sugars to raise the total fuel value of his rations to between 3,000 and 3,500 "large calories." For "heavy work" they recommend a diet yielding from 3,370 to 4,500 calories daily Careful experiments with a laboratory assistant at Yale showed that forty-five grams of proteids, with fat and sugars sufficient to develop only 1,600 calories, would keep him in splendid condition. He maintained his weight perfectly, and met physical tests in the Yale gymnasium in a surprising fashion. The comparison suggests the possibility that the food allowances of Volt and Atwater are wasteful in a pecuniary sense, and hamper the system by involving unnecessary work in digestion

and elimination.

Probably no fact in every-day life is better established than that the majority of people eat too much. Medical men are continually declaring that far more harm comes from dietary excesses and carelessness than from starvation. A large va-riety and amount of sickness result from that cause. Moreover, even when he is in apparent health, a man's activity is often sensibly impaired for two or three hours by a hearty meal. Professional men in particular are thus affected. Efficiency is influenced by other factors. Exercise, ven-tilation and sleep, or the lack of them, tell on one's capacity. Nutrition depends on the way in which one eats as well as on what he eats. Again, taste or some social obligation, rather than a recognized need of nourishment, will often dictate the char-acter of even an ordinarily abstemious man's repast. If he wants to get the largest amount of work and the best qual-ity of work out of himself, however, he is almost sure to cultivate moderation at the table, at least until the conclusion of his Whether the example cited by Prof. Chit-

tenden should be accepted as a standard is another question. Possibly the require-ments of that individual are exceptionally small. No one man's experience can be small. No one man's experience can be safely taken as a rule for others. Two persons of the same weight and performing precisely the same duties, and eating their food with equal deliberation, may differ sufficiently in other ways to demand dissimilarity in the amounts they consume. One may have a good digestion and the other a proof one III on the other have other a poor one. If, on the other hand, there is a difference in the character, greater disparity in their needs might be expected. Professor Chittenden does not himself consider the question settled. He wants it to be studied further. It is to be wished that a series of tests might be devised in which the conditions would be altered so as to represent a variety of altered so as to represent a variety of types. Occupation, sex, age, general health, leisure hour pursuits and other circumstances ought to be taken into account. A sliding scale would probably be the outcome of the research. Instructive as such a result would be, it might be necessary, even then, for some people to act a little independently. It would hardly be correct to say that every one is capable of working. to say that every one is capable of working this problem out for himself; but, since no two persons are exactly alike, it would occasionally be judicious to rely largely on observation of one's own needs.

QUEER DWELLING PLACES.

It is a mistake to suppose that the whole of the 1,500,000,000 of the earth's inhabitants live upon the surface of the world. in the Popular Science Monthly for June. | They do not. Some of them dwell beneath it. The people of Tupuselel have no need to travel far when they want to take a salt water bath. The town is built on piles, which have been driven into a submerged coral reef situated far out in the Torres straits to the south of New Guinea. Opposite this extraordinary settlement, on the mainland, is another village that is perched high in the air among the gigantic palm trees with which the coast is fringed. The object of both communities in choosing these curious sites for their dwellings is identical. They desire to assure them-selves against being surprised by their nu-

> safety from the prowling Dyak head hunt-People afflicted with diseases not infre quently develop strange fads as regards the choice of their abiding places. Not long since, for instance, a number of consumptives agreed together to dwell within the dismal depths of the mammoth cave, Kentucky. In pursuance of this extraordinary project, building materials were actually carried into the cave at considerable ranean village sprang by degrees into existence. When it was completed it was in-habited by thirteen families. But, as might have been foreseen, the profound silence and eternal darkness of

merous enemies, and especially they seek

the place exerted upon the unfortunate inhabitants a deleterious effect which far outweighed any benefit derived from the undoubtedly pure, dry air and equable temperature. Some of the invalids died, others gave up the experiment in disgust; and the houses so strangely and laborious-ly built are now given over to tramps, out-Better luck has attended the litle colony of people similarly afflicted, who, a few years back, settled within the landlocked crater bay which constitutes practically the whole interior of the volcanic Island of are entirely protected against all wind, no are entirely protected against all wind, no matter from what quarter of the compass it may chance to blow; while hot natural baths at varying temperatures are always available. The very ground, too, is kept at a constantly equable heat by the latent volcanic fires within. And, lastly, food of all kinds is plentiful and varied, and includes such curious and unusual delicacies as sea elephants' fins and tails, crayfish and other crustacea in endless variety, and the succulent "Kerguelen cabbage." No wonder that many of those who have been cured have preferred settling on the island to returning to their homes.

Ice Prices. From the Youth's Companion.

The winter had been unusually severe and the lake from which the ice company gathered its crop was frozen to a much greater depth than usual. "I suppose, colonel," remarked a citizen to the president of the company one cold

to the president of the company one cold morning, "that you won't charge us so much for our ice next summer as you did last. You're getting a tremendous crop." "We may have to charge more," stiffly replied the president. "Think of the trou-ble and expense involved in cutting ice three feet thick!"

As to Squallop. From the Chicago Tribune.

Gwimpole-"Squallop told me yesterday he was suffering from a gathering in his ASYLUM FOR LEPERS.

Evidence That We Give Our Bodies | Towns in Trees and Cities in Caves and | Fine Work Being Done for the Victims in Burmah.

> Correspondence of the London Graphic. In Burmah one grows callous at the several and ghastly sights, as one sees leprosy in all its worst forms stalking rampant through the streets and thoroughfares, Ascending the steps of a pagoda you rub shoulders with the victims, in the markets, on the streets you jostle against them, and yet you do not seem to feel the repugnance a stranger not used to such sights would

> Even we, with long experience of Burmah, find much that is new and interesting in the golden city, once the citadel of the lord of the white elephant and the golden throne. But there is one sight, one insti-tution, one enduring memorial, for which we are not indebted to the past. The "Manaw Yaman," the Royal Garden, where St. John's Leper Asylum situated, is the home of many miserable creatures to whom even parental doors are closed; it is the home of the afflicted and the despised, the home of hideous sights and repulsive ob-jects. Almost all the countries of Europa are allied in the work of mercy carried on at this institution; priests and nursing sisters, who have given up home and friends to minister to these most miserable of creatures, are joined in their labor of love. A visit to the asylum conveys a lesson of self-denial that strikes one speechiess. How dreadfully, meanly selfish one feels! It excites emotions that cannot be imagined -they must be felt. To us, to whom it has not been given to understand such love, the devotion that immolates a life on the altar of self-imposed duty seems madness. What buoys us up in our most difficult tasks and our hardest struggles, the hope of success, is denied to the worker in the cause of the unclean leper. What hope is there of a cure following the patient labors of the devoted attendant? What gain, what profit, does he acquire? Some such thought must assuredly pass through the minds of the unfortunate patients, for naught else can account for the smile of doglike love and affection that breaks over and transfigures for a moment their other-wise disfigured and hideous countenances as they look upon the calm features of their self-appointed attendants

From the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

A London workingman was arrested the other day and fined ten shillings for using the word "damn." which is derived from the Latin word "damnare," meaning to condemn. There isn't a more respectable and legitimate word in the English lan-guage than "damn."

KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED A SAMPLE BOTTLE SENT FREE BY MAH.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles, rheumatism and pain in the back. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, whoe or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. ized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cure of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver, bladder or uric act trouble you will find it just the remedy you need. If you need a medicine you should have the best Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizel You may have a sample bottle of this great kidney remedy. Swamp-Root, and a book that tells a about it and its great cures, both sent absolute free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Bing hamton, N. Y. When writing, be sure to mestion that you read this generous ofter in The Washing ton "Daily Star." Don't make any mistake, be